

# Hong Kong Telegraph

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND  
THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... \$2,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 251,093.15.0

BANKERS:  
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:  
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:  
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:  
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

PATTERNS OF INTEREST.

ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
AND Fixed Deposits can be ascertained  
on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange  
business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1894. [210]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... \$300,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS ..... \$80,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... 275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per  
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months..... 5 per cent.

" " 4 "

" " 3 " 3 "

" " 3 " 3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [163]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF  
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... \$1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,185,000  
PAID-UP ..... 562,500

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT  
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of a per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 Months..... 5 per cent.

" " 4 "

" " 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [20]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... \$1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 250,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—

D. Gillie, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Hol Chuen, Esq.

H. Stoltzfoth, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and  
Amoy.

BANKERS:—

The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Paras Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.).

Interest for 12 months, Fixed, 5 per Cent.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1894. [17]

ENTIMATIONS.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY

has a long record of GOOD SERVICES to  
refer to; its FUNDS, annually increasing,  
amount to £7,013,375. The premiums are  
moderate; and all modern features consistent  
with safety have been adopted.

For particulars and rates,

Apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1894. [743]

THE MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TOKYO.

THE AGENCY of the above-named Company  
having this Day been TRANSFERRED  
to the Undersigned, they are now prepared to  
accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT  
RATES.

For the MITSUI BUSAN KAISHA,

K. FUKUI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [746]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED)

CAPITAL, TAELS, 600,000; \$83,333.33-

EQUAL TO ..... \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LA YEKU MOON, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATE to all parts of the  
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAVA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1894. [90-0]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS on CURRENT RATES on GOODS  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world,  
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSUNG FAT,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 3, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1894. [100]

## Entimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY  
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the  
above COMPANY will be held at the HEAD  
OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW,  
the 22nd instant, at Twelve o'clock NOON, for  
the purpose of presenting the Report of the  
Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th  
April last, and of Declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 22nd Inst.,  
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. H. RAY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1894. [942]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA  
MASONIC BENEVOLENCE FUND  
CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE MEETING of the above CORPORATION  
called for MONDAY, the 24th Inst.,  
has been POSTPONED for WEDNESDAY,  
16th Idem, at the same hour.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1894. [975]

NOTICE.

I HAVE been requested to CALL a  
PUBLIC MEETING to be held in St.  
ANDREW'S HALL, CITY HALL on THURSDAY,  
the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., to consider the steps  
to be taken to recognize THE SERVICES  
 RENDERED to the COMMUNITY during the  
recent PLAGUE.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR has kindly  
consented to Preside.

EDW. J. ACKROYD,  
Chairman, Provisional Committee.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1894. [983]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED  
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST  
RETURN of CAPITAL amounting to  
\$7.50 per Share has been DECLARED in this  
matter.

SHAREHOLDERS on the Register can  
obtain PAYMENT of this on producing their  
SCRIP to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 20th  
September, 1894, and on signing the Form of  
Receipt to be obtained at the said Bank.

Hongkong, 31st day of August, 1894.

J. GOOSMANN,  
Liquidator.

NORTH BORNEO AND LABUAN  
REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS will be received by the  
SECRETARY to the GOVERNOR

SANDAKAN, on or before 30th November  
next, for the following REVENUE FARMS  
for 1895:—

OPIUM FARMS, North Borneo & Labuan.

SPRIT FARMS, North Borneo & Labuan.

PAWBROKING FARMS, North Borneo  
and Labuan.

TOBACCO FARMS, Labuan only.

CUSTOMS FARMS OF IMPORT and  
EXPORT DUTIES, North Borneo.

GAMBLING RESTRICTION for North  
Borneo only.

BLACHAN, BIRD'S NEST, WHARF  
DUES and MARKET DUES, North  
Borneo only.

TENDERS for the OPPIUM may be made for  
the whole Territory and Labuan, or for each  
Province separately.

For Particulars, apply to

H. L. DALRYMPLE,  
Agent for the  
British North Borneo Company,  
Hongkong.

387.]

THE PHARMACY,  
*Under New and Experienced Management.*

LACTOMALTINE.—A superior and valua-  
ble combination for INDIGESTION and  
CONSUMPTION.

SCRUBBED CLOUDY AMMONIA.—Excel-  
lent as a cleaning agent and makes a refreshing  
addition to the bath.

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.—An unflav-  
ing remedy for Fever and Ague.

Sole Agents in Hongkong for "TANSAN"  
the New Japanese Table Water which contains  
5 per cent. more Iron Carbonate than that of  
any similar Spa.

FLETCHER & CO.—CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS,  
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
etc. 25, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1894. [28]

"DERMATOL,"

MANUFACTURED by FARNWELL,  
HOBSON & CO., its effect in stimulating  
the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal  
administration against diarrhoea, is described as  
amazing.

D. R. K. N. O. R. R.'S  
LION BRAND

A N T I P Y. N. E.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS IS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

In the most approved and most efficacious  
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,  
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,  
TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ETC.,  
PEPSILAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other  
complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic.  
Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.  
Ask for Dr. KNOX'S ANTIPYRENE! Each  
Tab. bears the Inventor's signature "Dr.  
KNOW." In red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and  
Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China  
Export Import and Bank Comptoirs.

Bureau of various Institutions.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894. [445]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS on CURRENT RATES on GOODS  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world,  
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSUNG FAT,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 3, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1894. [100]

## Entimations.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,  
"KREMLIN"  
A. B. C. Code.

TELEPHONE,  
No. 32.

### BOARD AND LODGING

FROM \$5.00 PER DAY.

HYDRAULIC LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH Conveys PASSENGERS and BAGGAGES to and from all  
MAIL STEAMERS.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

EUCALYPTUS  
OIL.

M E S S R S . D A K I N , C R U I C K S H A N K &  
C O . L D . , were the first to introduce  
EUCALYPTUS OIL into Hongkong, and the  
quality of their import is still unsurpassed.

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Is a sovereign remedy for  
COLDS, INFLUENZA AND CATARRH.  
A first-rate Germicide. Is a more powerful  
disinfectant than Carbolic Acid.

FOR MOSQUITO BITES,  
FOR USE IN THE BATH.

D. C. & Co.

EUCALYPTUS OIL,

BOTTLES—50 cents & £1.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LTD.

VEGETABLE & FLOWER  
SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

Orders will be executed in the sequence in  
which they are received as long as the supply  
lasts.

SEED LISTS  
with

HINTS FOR GARDENING have been issued and  
may still be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in  
London. They are packed under our own  
Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised  
to insure protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in fine weather only  
and the remainder of the packets secured from  
damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat sow-  
ings.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for  
use in the Garden generally: it supplies natural  
nourishment to the soil, and assists the process  
of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to  
attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing to lbs. each... \$1.75  
" 28 lbs. "... \$4.50  
Directions for Use are given on the Label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"

L A W N M O W E R S ,  
The Best and Cheapest Machine in the Market.  
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG  
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY  
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS  
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, September 20th.  
The Russian press states that the recent  
Japanese victories will not alter Russia's resolve  
to permit no foreign annexation of Korea. It  
suggests that the time has arrived for European  
intervention.

[The recent Japanese victories are a myth.—  
Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

An official Japanese despatch states, that at  
the battle at the mouth of Yaloo river the Chi-  
nese fleet consisted of eleven men-of-war and  
six torpedo boats. Four of the warships were  
sunken and one burnt.

The Japanese deny losing any ships, but  
admit a heavy loss of life. They claim the  
victory.

The general opinion is that the battle was  
ineffective, but disastrous to both sides.  
[And where is the invisible Japanese Fleet  
now?—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

PING-YANG.

About one-fourth of the Chinese Army escaped  
from Ping-yang.

THE JAPANESE HEROES.

The Japanese are marching to the city of  
Mukden (capital of Manchuria) and expect to  
be at the Korean frontier town of Wiju, on route,  
by the end of the month.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 31st August.

General James Castell has died.

PARIS, September 1st.

Intelligence has been received of a serious  
outrage in Tonquin. A band of Chinese crossed  
the border on a raiding expedition and attacked  
the Customs post, killed the French Collector,  
kidnapped his wife and daughter, and carried  
them across the frontier. Directly the news was  
known a detachment of troops was despatched  
in pursuit, but failed to overtake the raiders.  
The Governor of Tonquin has appealed to the  
French Minister at Pekin of the outrage.

LONDON, September 1st.

The Indian steamer *Malabar* sailed from  
Portsmouth this morning with the 2nd company  
of the Southern Division, Royal Artillery, and  
dragoons.

NEW YORK, September 3rd.

Huge fires have occurred in Minnesota and Wisconsin involving the entire destruction of six towns, and fully 500 persons have perished in the flames, while many seek refuge amongst the swamps or on the rivers, have been drowned.

ATHENS, September 3rd.

A hundred and fifty of the Greek army  
attacked the offices of an Athenian paper in the  
Acropolis yesterday and completely wrecked the  
premises. The cause of the outrage was due to  
the government excited in military circles against  
this journal for publishing a series of articles  
attacking the army. The ringleaders have been arrested.

LONDON, September 3rd.

Colonel Rhodes sailed to-day for Cape to  
take over the control of Mashonaland and the  
administration, during the absence on furlough  
of Dr. L. S. Jameson.

VIENNA, September 3rd.

The eighth International Congress of Hygiene  
and Demography opened to-day at Buda-Pesth  
in the presence of a brilliant gathering; some  
2,000 members taking part in the proceedings of  
the Congress, amongst whom were many Indian  
and British delegates.

CARIO, 3rd September.

Chawaribi Pasha, against whom a warrant was  
issued in connection with the charge of pur-  
chasing slave girls, and who had absconded from  
the capital, surrendered himself to the  
authorities to-day. He confessed that he had  
bought girls for his harem. Chawaribi Pasha and  
two other Pashas and six slave-dealers will be  
tried by court-martial to-morrow. The affair  
has caused great resentment against the British  
authorities here, as they are regarded as responsible  
for the arrest of three prominent Egyptians  
on a charge which is viewed with contempt by  
the natives.

NEW YORK, 3rd September.

Further telegrams received regarding the  
great forest fires in Minnesota and Wisconsin,  
give most harrowing details of the condition of  
the inhabitants who fled from the fire.  
Numerous families who have taken refuge in  
dreadful swamps are surrounded by furious flames  
and are expected to be engulfed in the conflagration  
at any moment.

PARIS, September 4th.

A despatch received by the French Govern-  
ment from Senegal denies the reported disaster to  
the French troops at Timbuctoo.

LONDON, September 4th.

A circular was sent to Mr. Gladstone and Lord  
Mastwood asking for donations to the Irish  
Parliamentary Fund, and in response to it they  
have each contributed £100. Mr. Healy and  
several other members of the Irish party were  
ignorant of the issue of the circular, and have  
expressed their indignation at the action of some  
members in seeking subscriptions towards the  
Fund from English politicians, and are urging  
the Committee to return the money immediately.

The Customs Report for the United Kingdom  
for the year ending March 31st, 1894, shows that  
the consumption of coffee, cocoas, wine and  
tobacco is decreasing, and that tea is growing in  
popularity to a large extent.

Morecambe Bay was the scene of a boating  
accident yesterday. A pleasure boat was cap-  
sized by a breeze which had suddenly sprung  
up, and 20 persons were drowned.

BERLIN, September 4th.

The German Emperor visited Koigardeng to-  
day for the purpose of unveiling the statue of  
the late Emperor William I, and was greeted with  
an enthusiastic cheering and a demonstration  
of respect and loyalty by large crowds of people.

Accompanied by a brilliant staff, the Emperor  
unveiled the statue in the afternoon amid great  
 pomp and ceremony. Before starting, His  
Imperial Majesty made a speech and alluded to  
the services rendered by his grandfather to the  
Fatherland, and pointing to the statue's drawn  
sword, said that sword was emblematic of the  
necessity at the present time.

TANGIER, September 4th.

News received from the interior states that  
serious fresh revolts have taken place there and  
are assuming formidable proportions. The  
Kabyles are besieging the city of Morocco,  
which is weekly defended, and are laying the  
towns around.

VIENNA, September 4th.

Papers by Miss Florence Nightingale on  
"Village Sanitation in India," and by Sir William  
Moore on "Tropical Dietetics" were read and  
discussed at the Congress of Hygiene and  
Demography yesterday.

The Oriental section of the Congress of  
Hygiene and Demography has passed a resolu-  
tion deciding that Miss Florence Nightingale's  
Village Sanitation Scheme for India was  
important and the best means to educate the  
people in the primary rules of health, it improv-  
ing which they may be able to co-operate. Dr.  
Hassan, on behalf of Dr. W. Cowley, M.D., and  
Mr. Baldwin Latham, F.G.S., read papers on  
Tropical Liver Diseases and the Sewerage  
System in India.

WYOMING, September 4th.

We note from an Australian paper that Capt.  
Parfitt, of the P. and O. S. N. Co., a very  
courteous and deservedly popular skipper, well-  
known on the China coast, and brother to  
William of that ilk and Hongkong Hotel  
renown—passed an examination in Sydney the  
other day and procured a pilot's certificate, thus  
saving his Company about £50 on each visit to  
that port. Sundry other ocean-going captains  
have also got certificates, and a lot more intend  
getting them, so that local pilots in Sydney will  
soon have plenty of time on their hands.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT this morning the  
Acting Chief Justice refused to grant the protec-  
tion of the Court to S. H. Ramjha, lately a  
clock in Messrs. Bradley and Co.'s office, who,  
as previously reported in these columns, fled his  
schedule in bankruptcy last Friday. In  
consequence of this Mr. Ramjha, who is a  
brother of the abounding and greatly wanted  
Registrar's clerk, S. A. Rahman, is now in the  
Debtors' Dungeon, judgment with costs having  
been entered against him in the Summary  
Judicature Court: this forenoon, in respect to  
three promissory note suits, involving a sum of  
£450, which he had failed to settle in the usual

way.

A MEETING of members of the Hongkong Jockey  
Club, subscribers for Subscription griffins, was  
held at the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon.  
The Hon. J. J. Keswick presided, and after the  
Acting Clerk of the Course, Mr. Hart Beck, had  
read some letters and telegrams from the Shanghai  
and Hongkong Bars, and the Chairman had stated  
that no mob of poodles could possibly be got from  
Tientsin at present, it was proposed by Mr.  
Fraser-Smith, seconded by Mr. J. D. Humphreys,  
and carried unanimously, that the conditions  
offered by the Shanghai Horse Bazaar be accepted,  
and the interests of the subscribers be left to the  
friendship and good feeling of the managers of  
that Company.

AN INTELLECTUAL correspondent, who says he  
belongs to the Public Works Department, sends  
us a very interesting article with the interesting but  
somewhat misleading information that "Jack  
Kenny's coo has arrived a cruddy." We are  
always indebted to this intelligent correspondent  
for news and for his lucid explanations like  
the foregoing, but we are not quite sure that  
he can afford the risk of meeting Mr. Kennedy  
in dead combat. "Jack" has weight on his  
side, and although we might be forced to  
despatch him with a blow, we do not know what  
would be the result.

CHOLERA of an acute type is said to have broken  
out in Tientsin. The death of an officer of the  
French gunboat *Lion* is reported.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY will not come to  
Hongkong and China this season; they have  
arranged for a campaign in India.

ON dit that Sir W. Boorer, Chief Justice of  
Ceylon, will not return to that island, but will  
go to fill a similar position in Jamaica.

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

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the battle at the mouth of Yaloo river the Chi-  
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THE JAPANESE HEROES.

The Japanese are marching to the city of  
Mukden (capital of Manchuria) and expect to  
be at the Korean frontier town of Wiju, on route,  
by the end of the month.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with  
mails, &c., left Nagasaki for this port at 5 p.m.  
yesterday.

THE *Philadelphia Record* says that if China  
should run short on cereals she might fall back  
on her crackers.

LIFE is so short, said one of the "Odd Volumes,"  
the other day, that man is but a paper-collar on  
the neck of Time.

ON the 15th instant the German steamer *Kiel*  
arrived at Foochow under charter to the China  
Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.

AN Emergency meeting of Victoria Lodge, No.  
1026, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland  
Street, this evening, at 8.30 p.m. to 10 o'clock precisely.  
Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

NEW YORK, September 3rd.

The Indian steamer *Malabar* sailed from  
Portsmouth this morning with the 2nd company  
of the Southern Division, Royal Artillery, and  
dragoons.

London, September 1st.

Intelligence has been received of a serious  
outrage in Tonquin. A band of Chinese crossed  
the border on a raiding expedition and attacked  
the Customs post, killed the French Collector,  
kidnapped his wife and daughter, and carried  
them across the frontier. Directly the news was  
known a detachment of troops was despatched  
in pursuit, but failed to overtake the raiders.

The Governor of Tonquin has appealed to the  
French Minister at Pekin of the outrage.

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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

There are no hotels, and I am indebted to my friends among the missionaries, among the diplomats, and with some of the high Koreans for my entertainment through these many days. I despair of giving you an accurate idea of the Korean capital. It is quite different from any other city on the face of the globe. It is such a mass of the beautiful and the ugly, of civilization and barbarism, of the old and the new, that I don't know how to describe it. Take its situation. It lies in a great basin surrounded by mountains, which in some places are as rugged as the wildest peaks of the Rockies; and which in others have all the beautiful verdure of the Alleghanies or the Catskills. The tops of these mountains oft rest in the clouds and masses of vapour hang in their recesses above the green plain upon which the city is built. They change in their hues with every change of the heavens, and they give Seoul a setting more gorgeous than jewels.

The basin below is just about large enough to contain the town, and a great grey wall from thirty to forty feet high runs along the sides of the hills, bound in the basin and mounting here and there almost to the tops of the lower mountains. It scales one hill at least one thousand feet in height, and the wall encloses the whole city. It was built in nine months by an army of two hundred thousand workmen, about five hundred years ago, and is a piece of solid masonry, consisting of two thick walls of granite packed down in the middle with earth and stones. Its top is so wide that two carriages could easily be driven about it, and it has, on the side facing the country, a crenellated battlement, with holes large enough for the defenders to shoot through with arrows. There are no canons upon it, and it will be no means of defence against the batteries of the Chinese or the Japs in its present struggle. Its only use in late years has been to keep out the tigers and leopards. This wall is more than six miles in length. It is pierced by eight gates, the arches of which are beautifully laid and cut at those of any stone work you will find in the United States. Each of these green arches has a covered roof of black tiles. This rests upon carved wooden pillars, which rise above the tops of the walls and form watch towers for the soldiers. Over the great south gate, the main entrance to the capital, there are two such roofs, one above the other, which are guarded at the corners by mounted demons of porcelain, who seem to be crawling along the edges of the structure. It would not take much more than a Gatling gun to batter down the heavy doors by which these arches are closed. These doors are bigger than those of any barn in our country. They are swung upon pivots made by pins fitting into the masonry at the top and the bottom. They are sheathed with plates of iron riveted on with big bolts, and up till now the common Koreans have thought them a defence against the enemy. They have as much ceremony connected with them as other nations with their flags, and there are officers in charge of them who would lose their heads if they failed in their duty. Every night just as sundown these gates are closed, and they are not opened again until about 4 in the morning.

The signal of their closing and opening is the ringing of a massive bell in the exact centre of the city. After the those who are in cannot get out and those who are outside cannot get in.

The greatest care is taken of the keys to these gates. The locks close with a spring and the keys are kept in the king's palace, except at the time that they are used at the gates. The locks themselves are guarded all day at the palace and are only brought to the gates a short time before closing the city. I wish I could show you one of these locks. Each gate has two of them, and they are each as heavy as a ten-year-old boy. It is all that one man can do to carry them from one part of the city to the other, and when I tried to lift one I found my back strained. They are of massive iron. They are made in the shape of a box and are two feet wide and at least one foot thick. They lock with a spring like that of a padlock, and it takes a hammer to put them together.

When I lifted the lock the gate-keeper warned me with horror to leave it alone. He pointed to my neck and drew his finger rapidly around in order to let me know that I was in danger of losing my head. I still held it, and he rushed toward me as though he would seize it from my hand. As he came up I dropped it on the stones. It clattered and I stooped over and tried to raise it again. As I did so I stood it on end and the rod of iron which was partially thrust into the iron box rested on the ground. The Korean gate-keeper's face became sly. He grabbed the lock from me, and as he did so I could see the reason for his fear. The rod on which the lock rested on the ground formed the means of locking it, and had I pushed down on it the spring would have caught. He would have been unable to lock the gate that night without going to the palace to get the key, and might have lost his head for his carelessness. My interpreter showed me the trouble, and he told me that the king would surely punish the man if he knew that the lock had been out of his possession. I then went on to the gate and looked at the clumsy fastening into which this lock went. The bar which I have spoken of was as big as an old-fashioned poker, and the lock joined chains made of links of wrought iron, which were as big around as the biceps of a blacksmith, the rings being as thick as your thumb.

It was just after this that the hour for closing the gates of the city approached. I waited and watched. First two men came from the gate house and sang out in Korean the words that the gates were closing and the time was short. Their voices were as shrill as those of minims of a Mohammedan mosque when he calls out the hour of prayer from the minaret, and they held on to their final tones for the space of 12 seconds by my watch. As they cried there was a grand rush for the gates. Hundreds of men in black hats and white gowns ran ghostlike through the darkness. Bareheaded cootes dragged great bullocks with packs on their backs through the doors, and porters by the score, loaded down with all sorts of wares, came stumbling along. There were cootes bearing closed boxes, in which were their mistresses. There were officials on horseback and nobles on foot, all pushing and scrambling to get in before the gates closed. As I watched the big bell pealed out its knell, and the two men grasped the great doors and pulled them together with a bang. It took the strength of both to move each one of them, and the gates locked with a spring. The key, which remains with the king over night, is not brought back from the palace until morning. It is a massive bar of iron, and it takes a sledge-hammer to drive it into the lock. Similar locks are on the gates to the wall which encloses the palace of the king, and on each of the eight gates of the city.

Inside this great wall, within this setting of mountains, lies the city of Seoul. It is a town bigger than Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, Washington City, Buffalo or Detroit. It contains more than three hundred thousand people, and it has scarcely a house that is more than a story high. It is a city of wide streets and narrow winding alleys. It is a city of thatched huts and tiled one-story buildings. On one side of it are the palaces of the king. They cover an area as large as that of a one thousand-acre farm, and they are massive one-story buildings, surrounded by great walls and laid out with all the regularity of a city. As you stand on the walls of Seoul and look over this medley of buildings, your first impression is that you are in the

mild of a vast hay field, interspersed here and there with tiled barns, and the three biggest streets that cut through these myriad haystacks look like a road through the fields. You note the shape of the thatched houses. They are all formed like horseshoes with the heel of the shoe resting on the street. The roofs are tied on with strings, and the thatch has grown old, and under the soft light of the setting sun it assumes the rich colour of brown plush, and there is a velvety softness to the whole. As you look closer you see that the city is divided up into streets, and that these narrow and widen and twist and turn without regularity or order. One part of the city is made almost entirely of tiled buildings. These are the houses of the swells, and over there not far from the gate above one such building you see on the top of the staff an American flag. That is the establishment of our legation to Korea, and the cosy little compounds about it are the residences of the missionaries and the other foreigners who reside in Seoul.

Come down now and take a walk with me through the city. There are no pavements on the streets and you look in vain for gas lamps or the signs of an electric light. This city of three hundred thousand people is entirely without sanitary arrangements. There is not a water closet in it and the sewage flows along in open drains through the streets and you have to be careful of your steps. There are no water works except the Korean water carrier, who, with a pole on his back, takes up the whole sidewalk as he carries two buckets of water along with him through the streets. The clouds are left to do the sprinkling of the highways, save where here and there a householder takes a dipper and ladles out the sewer fluid to lay the dust. All the slops of each house run into the ditches along the sidewalk, and the smell comes up in solid chunks so thick that it could be almost cut into slices and packed away for use as a patent fertilizer. Mixed with the smell is the smoke. This comes out of chimneys about two feet above the ground, which jut out from the walls of the houses into the streets. Fit a stove pipe into your house at right angles with the floor of the porch and you have the average Korean chimney. At certain hours of the morning and evening each of these chimneys vomits forth the smoke of the straw which the people use for the fires of their cooking and the air becomes blue. The doors to the houses along the street are more like those of a stable or a barn than the entrance to residences. They are very rude, and in the bottoms of each is cut a hole for the dog. Such doors as are open give no insight to the homes of the people, and I was in Seoul for some time before I knew that these doors facing the street were merely the entrance gates to large compounds or yards in which were very comfortable buildings. I thought that the nobles lived in these thatched huts. They are in reality only the quarters of the servants, and the homes of the better classes contain many rooms, and in some cases almost as well fitted for comfort as those of our own.

These houses along the streets have no windows to speak of. There are under the roof little openings about a foot square. These are filled with lattice and backed with paper. They permit the light to come in, but you cannot see through them. Here and there I noted a tiny hole of glass as big around as a red cent, pasted on to the paper, and as I go through the streets I find now and then a liquid black ball surrounded by cream-coloured button-hole which forms the eyelids of a Korean maiden.

In conclusion the *Vigilant's* critic remarks that the Britishers boast in national pride of a "British ship, not a machine with British canvas and manned by Britons."

A dispatch from Cowes say that it is generally believed that the *Vigilant* will not race again this season in English waters.

**NEWSPAPERS BY THE NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.**

The following telegrams from our *Tacoma Daily Ledger* exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:

LONDON, August 16th.

The British steamer *Maton*, which sailed from Swansea yesterday, bound for Philadelphia, is in a disabled condition off Fastnet. The nature of the trouble is not yet ascertained.

BERLIN, August 16th.

An explosion occurred in a fireworks factory at Kaiserswerth this afternoon. Three persons were killed and several injured.

AMSTERDAM, August 16th.

Two fresh cases of cholera have appeared here, and three additional cases of the same disease are reported from Haslem. At Maestricht one case of cholera has occurred, and one death is reported at Amstelveen and one at Pannerden.

TRENTON, N. J., August 16th.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons are in this city tonight. Mutual friends have been trying to get them to meet each other.

Corbett said to a reporter that he would not accept a challenge from Fitzsimmons, who, the champion said, was looking for cheap advertising. Fitzsimmons must first send an open challenge to the world, and if no others accepted then Corbett would take it up, but not otherwise.

RYDE, Isle of Wight, August 16th.

The *Vigilant*, *Britannia* and *Satantic* started this morning in the race for the Town Cup in the regatta of the Royal Yacht Club. At first the *Vigilant* had the lead, but at Lake-lightship the *Satantic* was first, *Britannia*, second; *Vigilant*, third. The *Satantic*, won, *Britannia*, second; *Vigilant*, third.

The *Satantic* won the race by 5 minutes 44 seconds over the *Britannia*, and over the *Vigilant* 7 minutes 1 second, not counting the time allowances.

LONDON, August 17th.

According to *Le Petit Journal*, a plot to assassinate Premier Dupuy has been discovered.

The Premier is in Vernet Les Bains, not far from the Spanish border, accompanied by three detectives. Anarchists, says the *Journal*, had been warned of danger the night before, and police expected to arrest them and find to Spain.

The plot was hatched B.-factions by Spanish and French anarchists. Three men were despatched by lot to cross the border about the middle of August and assassinate the premier during his absence from Paris.

LONDON, August 17th.

Many tie plate walks in South Wales which have been closed for some time are preparing to resume work in view of the passage of the Tariff Bill in Washington.

NEW YORK, August 17th.

The steamer *Campagna* has reduced the trans-Atlantic record by nearly three hours and ten minutes. Her time of passage was 5 days, 9 hours and 29 minutes. On the 16th the steamer made the remarkable record of 545 knots.

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 17th.

The steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived to-day from the Orient. When on the way between Hongkong and Yokohama the steamer struck a monster whale, cutting it almost in two.

Places of the animal stuck to the bows of the vessel and had to be taken off as they impeded the vessel's progress.

LYME, Isle of Wight, August 17th.

The *Vigilant* did not start in the yacht race to-day. Could explain that he wished to get the yacht in trim for tomorrow's race with the *Britannia*, fifteen miles to windward and return.

The yachts contesting to-day were the *Britannia*, *Satantic*, *Carson*, *Carson* and *Nansen*. The course was around the Isle of Wight, fifty-three miles. The *Britannia* crossed the finish line first, *Satantic* second. *Carson* was on time afterwards.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

PRETORIA, South Africa, August 17th. The rebellion of the Kaffirs is assuming an alarming condition. The Transvaal police detachment which has been attempting to relieve the garrison of Agatha, has been repulsed with serious loss.

Emboldened by their success the Kaffirs pursued the retreating troopers and attacked the main column of the Boer forces. The Kaffirs were driven back, but the advance of the column was retarded.

From the Boer settlements all along the Letaba river come reports of severe fighting between the isolated parties of retreating Boers and the Kaffirs, who are burning the Boer homesteads all along the river.

The Boers are fighting before the Kaffirs' advance, taking all their portable property, but large quantities of provisions and cattle have necessarily fallen into the hands of the Kaffirs. The latter have murdered a number of Boers and their wives and children, and the fiercest feelings of the Boers have been aroused against the rebels.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 19th.

It is stated here that Russia and other Powers continue to endeavour to restore peace between China and Japan.

A dispatch from Rybinsk, an important commercial centre situated in the port of the Volga river, states that a terrible storm passed over that city and neighbourhood on Friday last. The damage to property was immense. The steamer Ursich was caught by the storm on the Shemra river. There were a hundred passengers on the vessel and they were thrown into a panic by the tremendous force of the wind, the furious downpour of rain and almost impenetrable darkness. The captain headed the vessel for the beach, his intention being to run her ashore. Before this could be done the vessel sprang a leak and began to founder. As she founders her decks were blown up by the air in her hold. Everybody was thrown into the water. Despite the fury of the storm, passing vessels managed to save everybody except the captain and five other persons.

LONDON, August 19th.

The Italians are deserting California in large numbers. They find that it is difficult for them to obtain work here, and many are returning to Italy. Others are going to the southern states, particularly Florida and Alabama.

London, August 19th.

A commercial treaty between Spain and the Argentine Republic, just concluded, provides that for a period of two years Spain will not raise the duty on meats from the Argentine Republic, and the latter will lower the duties on Spanish wines.

DENVER, August 19th.

A. S. Henderson won the American championship hundred yards foot race to-day against the other crack sprinters. About 5,000 people were in attendance.

The result was a surprise to the friends of Morris, who had backed their man to standstill. The race was for sweepstakes of \$2000 until British patience was exhausted.

The writer asks if the *Vigilant* is to be allowed to break every rule with "an empty shell for a hull, which enables her to compete with racing yachts, and with a crew of Norwegians and English sailors."

In conclusion the *Vigilant's* critic remarks that the Britishers boast in national pride of a "British ship, not a machine with British canvas and manned by Britons."

A dispatch from Cowes say that it is generally believed that the *Vigilant* will not race again this season in English waters.

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Mrs. Kate Marsden of the Red Cross Society does not propose to remain passive under the charges made against her. Pastor Franks, of St. Peter's, Petersham, a few days ago, wrote to the *Times* declaring in substance that the committee appointed to investigate the charges made against Mrs. Marsden in England, America and New Zealand had found the accusations had been practically proved, and calling upon Mrs. Marsden to surrender her decorations conferred upon her in consideration of her work among the Siberian lepers. Mrs. Marsden has now decided to prosecute Pastor Franks.

There is a serious dissension among the Irish Nationalists, especially Mr. Sexton's domination of the House of Commons, and maintains that the Government are right in waiting for a more favourable opportunity to restrict the power of the House of Commons. The motion of Mr. J. H. Dingley, member for the Kilkenny Burghs, involving a reduction of the vote for the Lords by 50%, as a protest against the attitude taken by the House in regard to the Eviction Tenant's Bill, has been rejected by a majority of 35.

Numerous Japanese officers are leaving the United States and the military colleges in Europe, where they have been in training,

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

## The Share Market.

### LATEST QUOTATIONS. BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—92 per cent., prem., sales and buyers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £800, paid up,—\$24, sellers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—\$5, buyers.  
**CHINESE LOANS.**  
Chinese Imperial Loans of 1886 E.—11 per cent. premium.  
**MARINE INSURANCES.**

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$130 per share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$65 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 175 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.  
Vangtze Insurance Association—\$75, sellers.  
On Tsai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.  
The Strait Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, sales and sellers.  
**FIRE INSURANCES.**

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per share, buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$77 per share, buyers.  
The Strait Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., \$20 per share, sellers.

### SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26 per share, sellers.  
China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—\$65, buyers.  
In-Lo-Chow Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$44, sellers.  
Dow's Steamship Company—\$48, ex-div., sales and buyers.  
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.  
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

### REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$156 per share, sellers.  
Luce's Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, buyers.

### MINING.

Punjom Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$15 per share, buyers.  
Punjom Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$10 per share, sellers.  
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5, 10 per share, buyers.  
The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$2 per share, buyers.  
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$70 per share, sellers.  
The Telen Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5, 75 per share, sales and sellers.

### DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—78 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.  
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sales and buyers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$7 per share, buyers.  
Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

### HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$10 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—\$101.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.  
**LANDS AND BUILDING.**

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$57, sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.  
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

### DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
Dakin, Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sales and buyers.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.  
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$70 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

### PASSAGERS—ARRIVED.

From *Oceania*, from Marseilles for Hongkong.—Rev. Gauthier, Granger, Guerne, Messrs. Robinson, J. Pehondie, and Mrs. J. Pone. From Colombo.—Mr. Athiorg, and 26 Chinese. From Batavia.—Mr. Palmer. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Hadye Heimann, Mrs. Fan Kim Goso, son and daughter. Miss Chuan Chien and 2 infants. Mr. Can Poh Seng and servant. From Saigon.—23 Chinese. From Marseilles for Shanghai.—Monsieur Cogot, Revs. Bouge, Lassane, Bottereau, Laroche, Perrier, Fleury, Galley, Veiray, Prent, Casselie, Legris, Vandepoel, Chaffly, Chatelus, and Blanchard. Messrs. Wilsboerd and Witte. From Alexandria.—Rev. Verlères. From Port Said.—Mr. Salton. From Singapore.—Messrs. A. L. H. Ledebur and Ah Ming. For Nagasaki.—Mrs. Oskee. From Marseilles for Kobe.—Mr. H. Kazaki. From Suez.—Mr. V. Debouze. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Abend, Messrs. Tang, Pang, Kee, Hay. From Shanghai for Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Jurgens, Mrs. Tolson, and Martin. From Haliphong.—Mr. Bonden. From Saigon.—Mr. Larrey.

From *Oceania*, from Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Susemihl, Mr. Wedekind, and 106 Chinese.

By *Pyodo*, from Saigon.—120 Chinese.  
By *Chowa*, from Bangkok.—124 Chinese.

### DEPARTED.

Per *Gara*, from Hongkong for Colombo.—Mr. Andrew Graham, and 8 Chinese. For Genoa.—Mr. and Mrs. Gonells and 3 children. Captain F. W. Schultz and Mr. P. Selby. For Bremen.—Mrs. Jacobsen and a child, and Mr. Racbie. For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Halcombe, Messrs. Tang, Pang, Kee, Hay. From Shanghai for Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Graystone. For Port Said.—Mr. B. Babenc, For Bremen.—Messrs. T. Wolf and G. Schmitz. For London.—Mrs. H. D. Arrott, Miss Michaelas, and Mr. F. Tolch. From Yokohama for Singapore.—Messrs. Wells and Johnston. For Aspinwall.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Buaishon. For Southampton.—Captain W. A. Crane. Dr. Richard, Dr. H. Milne, Messrs. Ad. Cox, Gee, Hudson, Gee, Robertson, J. L. Dick, M. G. Simon, G. Scott, H. Grodon, T. Starnes, Tagani, Takeda, R. Williams, J. W. Green, R. Munson, W. Hendry, and H. Peterson. From Nagasaki for Singapore.—Mrs. Hayashi Chita. Mrs. Haraguchi Tatsu, Misses Okubo, Ozan, Ono, and Otsuka. For Deli.—Mrs. Taketatsu. For Southampton.—Mr. D. Lancet. For Bremen.—Mr. A. Reddall.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T.—2/2  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/2  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/2  
Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/2  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months'  
sight ..... 2/2

On PARIS—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/74  
Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/80  
On INDIA—  
T. T. ..... 194  
On Demand ..... 194  
On SHANGHAI—  
Bank, T. T. ..... 744  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 754  
Sovereigns (Bank buying rate). 49  
Silver (per oz.) ..... 29 5/16

**VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.**

Mrs. Allison. Mr. J. Kinghorn.  
Captains R. A. Anderson. Mr. R. Eyley.  
Rev. S. A. Baylee. Mr. H. C. Matheson.  
Mr. W. Blayney. Mr. T. Mitchell.  
Mr. L. Le Breton. Mr. Oscar Nordv.  
Mr. J. Boyer. Mr. W. Park.  
Captain R. Crawford. Mr. & Mrs. V. Parker.  
Mr. & Mrs. P. Debeaux. Captain H. Pötz.  
Captain C. Dodd. Mr. C. Romback.  
Mr. W. A. Duff. Mr. C. Seymour.  
Mr. J. J. East. Mr. F. E. Shean.  
Mr. C. N. Ed. on. Mrs. A. Smith.  
Mr. C. H. Freeman. Mr. E. R. Siddon.  
Mr. D. Galvan. Mr. Talcock.  
Captain G. G. G. Daniel Vincent.  
Mr. Alf. James. Mr. W. White.  
Mrs. J. J. J. Daniel. Mrs. and Mrs. B. J. Kelly.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAR HOTEL.

Mr. J. A. E. Chaudet. Mr. McMurtry.  
Miss Coo. Capt. Mr. Moore.  
Capt. W. von Corback. Mr. F. Moroz.  
Mr. H. Cromble. Mr. C. Nielsen.  
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple. Mrs. Victor Perkes.  
Mr. D. Delbaco. Mrs. Robincon and children.  
Mr. R. P. Dipple. Mr. F. H. Slaghek.  
Mr. J. P. Dowling. Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.  
Mr. C. H. Freeman. Smith and family.  
Mr. W. S. Harrison. Capt. & Mrs. Stonham.  
Mr. Geo. Holman. Mr. A. G. Stokes.  
Mr. J. E. Macrae. Mrs. H. Wilson.  
Mr. Morton Jones.

### MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIRS.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 28th ult., left Yokohama on the 17th instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on the 24th.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belice*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama and Nagasaki on the 8th instant.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, and Nagasaki on the 15th instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Silk* left Tacoma on the 16th instant, for this port via Japan ports.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 18th instant, and may be expected here on the 26th.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

The steamer *Malacca*, from London, left Bombay on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on the 29th.

The N. G. I. steamer *Risagno* left Bombay on the 9th instant, and may be expected here on the 30th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 18th instant, and may be expected here on the 26th.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

The steamer *Malacca*, from London, left Bombay on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on the 29th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

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